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NEWSPAPER

VF®







PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 20.

The following is cut from an advertisement

We notify the congress of the United States including the house and senate--and the

balance of such a thing. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina have hardly 5,000,000 people, yet their congressional delegation of thirty-two members was elected by 192,000 voters. When Senator Chandler desires to inform the late Louisiana election, whether 196,700 votes were actually cast for the democratic candidate for governor, his view of the vote in Louisiana prevails. And the vote in Louisiana prevails for the candidate of such party as expedi-

Some time ago Gen. Rosecrans passed through Portland on his way to California. From San Francisco he telegraphed to Washington his positive assurance that California would give Cleveland and Thurman her electoral vote. But the judgment of Gen. Rosecrans is not infallible. For example, he maintains that Grant was a humbug in military life and a knave or fool in civilian life. No doubt if Grant had called as utter knaves and fools on all men who have been

The rapid withdrawal would add claims to and confusion to the already confused situation. The case was examined by the democratic party's cabinet officials and decided against Miller. It was simply an attempt on Miller's part to grab 400 acres of land when the law allowed him only 100.

This would have ended the matter if Mr. Cleveland had not imagined that an opportunity was offered him to try the effect of some political quackery. He accordingly ordered Miller to be arrested and he was surrendered to Miller, although the department was not in a position to arrest him.

**GARNET SURGE FLANNEL,  
54 INCHES WIDE, JUST THE  
THING FOR BATHING  
SUITS, 29 CTS. PER YARD,  
AT THE GREAT SALE.**

**NINE CENT STORE,  
133 THIRD ST.**

WANTED-A GIRL TO GO TO EUGENE TO  
 do general housework. Call at 75 to Twentieth st.,  
 20 J.  
 WANTED-ONE HALF DOZEN GOOD SECOND-  
 hand Tans for sale cheap. Inquire at 144 Front  
 Street 16124  
 WANTED-A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE  
 Address with references. P O Drawer 74, city (10-2)  
 WANTED-A STRONG BOY, who is NOT  
 afraid of work Apply at 48 N Second st. It  
 WANTED-BOY OF ABOUT 15 IS FOR OFFICE  
 Address P O Drawer 74 city.  
 WANTED-ONE OR TWO

posed with all the Latest Novelties including  
 LUSHES, SATINS, SUKRAHS, FONGEES  
 & FIGURED SILKS, etc.  
 All kinds of needlework taught by an experienced  
 lady. Terms moderate. Orders taken for stamp-  
 ing. A cordial invitation is extended to all  
 to see the display by soliciting a share of the patron-  
 age at the people of Portland, it will always be  
 a pleasure to show our goods to our visitors whether  
 in person or not.

**J. WENLL,**

**ABRAHAM**  
(Successors to L. S. Simpson & Co)  
Salesroom at West  
Factory Road at Memphis

BUSINESS ITEMS

color 10 per 1 20 Thwaites  
re C. H. Hede George M  
Friedrich  
Fruit Car dim rods and C  
Washington  
Paris, Mex and women will  
behave down ten million  
the United States would afford re  
The Vienna  
street, head







## The Discoveries of Explorer Petrie in Egypt.

**A Pyramid and Labyrinth Described by Herodotus  
and Strabo Being Unearthed at Hawara—  
Digging a Tunnel.**

Letter to the London Times.  
Having begun work with the first day of  
the year and carried it on through the al-

tion spring known for the last decade, W. M. Flinders Petrie has at length brought his arduous Fayum campaign to a close. The last report on Mr. Petrie's explorations left him at Beyyahu, where he had succeeded in identifying not only the shattered remains of the two colossal described by Herodotus (chapter 149, book 2), but also the twin pedestals upon which they stood and the sloping inclosure walls by which each statue was surrounded, thus solving the problem of their apparent, but impossible, positions on the tops of a pair of pyramids. From Beyyahu Mr. Petrie moved on to Hawara, about four miles distant in a southeast direction, and it is from this point that we again take up the

At Hawara there is a dilapidated brick pyramid which enjoys the reputation of never having been opened. It is an enormous structure, the level around which honey-combed with the foundations of brick buildings. These foundations and this pyramid were conjecturally identified by Lepsius nearly fifty years ago with the Labyrinth and the tomb of the founder. The nearness of the ruins and the poverty of the material have, however, caused his identification to be received, at all events of late years, with considerable mistrust, and it was with a view to settling this interesting question that Mr. Petrie migrated to Hawara in the 22nd of last January with the following party:—Mr. Petrie and boys, and pitched his tent in the shadow of the pyramid. As far as the Labyrinth was concerned, a first glance at the ruins in the plain was enough. His practical knowledge of the spots of bulrush in the Nile valley, and the decay of bricks, soon terminated by their dimensions and quality showed him at once that these foundations represented an extensive village of the period of Roman rule in Egypt. He hesitated, nevertheless, before finally rejecting Lepsius's hypothesis. "I cannot," he said,

sie corresponded fairly well with the descriptions of the Labyrinth in Herodotus and Strabo; and this, at all events, could be said of no other place in the Fayum. The Labyrinth was a series of paths, the Labyrinth a work equal to the pyramid, and adjoining it the tomb of the king who constructed the Labyrinth. After proceeding beyond the first entrance to the canal which was the first staircase, there was a large-shaped plain with 11 villages, and a table-palace composed of as many homes. \* \* \* At the end of this building, which occupies more than a stadium, is the tomb, which is a quadrangular pyramid, each side of which is about 4 pletira, in length and of equal height." (Book 17, chapter 1, section 37). So also Herodotus, at the end of his famous description of this mysterious place, says: "In my opinion, it surpassed all the greatest works of the Greeks, expressly says: "At the corner of the Labyrinth stands a pyramid forty fathoms high, with large figures engraved on it which interested a Pharaonic and a Hebrew king." (Book 2, chapter 1).

Here, then, was the tableland, and here, on the verge of the tableland, was the pyramid. Stripped of the stone casing with which it must have been encased, they were then a mass of sand engraved with "large figures," it still answered without more discrepancy than might be allowed for surface loss, to the measurement given by Strabo. That is, the pyramid of Ghizeh, the geographical pyramid, is 450 feet high, its base a regular equal 400 feet, and the pyramid dimensions of the square of the pyramid are about 348 feet each way. So Mr. Petrie decided to lay siege to the place by opening the pyramid and excavating the interior. The result was the "tableland." The results of the last test were extremely interesting. The Roman houses proved to have been built upon a foundation composed of a mass of chips, the chips consisted of chips, clearly the debris of some building. Digging through this debris, Mr. Petrie everywhere discovered below the chips a most carefully prepared foundation—such a foundation was never dreamed of in Roman times. The foundation consisted of a kind of concrete made of rammed stone chips, and in other places of clean leveled sand. He then tracked out to the edges of the site, and ascertained that the building was on a level of a uniform area of some forty or fifty acres. Fragments of the original pavement were also found here and there in situ. Having sounded these depths of ruin—boulders and dredged and brought up nothing, not the least fragment of a column—concluding—he came to the conclusion that not even the most thorough sifting of the whole "table land" was likely to produce anything more. As for the stone chambers of the pyramid, the pyramid was identified as part of the labyrinth. Mr. Petrie testifies that they were constructed in a pit dug through the great bed of concrete, and are therefore undoubtedly subsequent to the original building. They also closely resemble some of the Roman houses of the epoch which are found in the same neighborhood. To sum up, Lepsius was correct as to the site, but wrong as to the ruins, and it is now clear that, after having

The opening of the pyramid (the traditional sepulcher of Amenemhat III., the "Moeris") of the (Greek writers) was a longer and a far more arduous undertaking than the exploration of the labyrinth, of which I have already discovered the entrance. A vast number of bricks have now been knocked away on the north and east faces, while on the south side the pyramid presents the appearance of a mere mound of ruin. Unpromising as it looked, Mr. Petrie decided to attack it scientifically, not wrecking the mass like a madman, but tunnelling patiently to the center from the north face. His method is best shown by the following from one of his private journals, written a few days after the work was begun: "The pyramid of Amenemhat goes on at the rate of five per centum. The bricks are all laid with beds of loose sand, which runs off freely at a touch, and I was much afraid that it would continue to dribble out of the joints and let down all the masonry. But it has stood up to this up well with my roof boarding. The man who works it is so confident of its security that he lives in the tunnel day and night,

Creeping forward in this wise, foot by foot, the roof and sides constantly threatening to cave in, and the dust-laden air becoming hourly more and more irritating to

How many ways till the center was so nearly reached that Mr. Petrie hourly expected to strike the walls of the sepulchral chamber. Then came the first of a series of disappointments. He discovered that his tunnel was skirting a dense brick wall, built without sand joints, and entirely different from the mass through which he had hitherto been working. This wall

rock which had evidently been excavated to reach the core of the building. Following it, Mr. Petric presently found that it was about half the base of the outer structure and then turned due west, at right angles to the former direction; he accordingly turned the course of his tunnel, and, striking the wall, reached the outer structure. The tunnel was now recognized as the tunneling above the stone roof of the chamber. The work had now become so exciting that he put on relays of men for both night and day tunneling, and offered rewards to the one who should first reach the outer masonry and the one who should the first get into the chamber. The owners of the mine and the sons of the king were in the morning couple of boys who helped in the night work came running to the tent, saying, "El hager felat! Edeleh gar!"

The stone appeared! The room is come!" The stone proved to be one of the roof's joists of the chamber, which, as Mr. Peeples had said, was the only one that was in the chamber in the recently opened paragon of Peepi Merira at Sakkarah, beams and roof made of enormous stone beams slanted against each other at an angle of about five degrees. Now, the roof of Peepi's chamber had been consisted of five beams, five stone beams, is fifteen feet thick, and as it seemed improbable that the Pharaoh of the Twenty-sixth dynasty should have created for himself a tomb less massive than that of Peepi, Mr. Peeples was not without reason in assuming that the stone was a quarryman, naturally heated before the difficulties of so heavy a task. The next day's work showed those difficulties to be even greater than he had anticipated. The stone wall supporting the roof was not found to be made of enormous stone beams, the roof itself being strengthened by a bank of enormous stone beams stacked on edge. To get through such a mass was not impossible, and to sink a shaft through it was not too formidable a task, but, yes, the last was the only way.

dead, nothing daunted, Mr. Petrie resolved to attempt it. The heat by this time had become tremendous. It was close upon the end of the month of Ramadhan, the great Mohammedan fast of Ramadhan could be at hand, when no man works and all things are at a standstill. Yet with such skilled labor, if skilled labor could be had, no thing might avert the doom. So our hero, Mr. Petrie, took to the roof of the building and engaged the service of certain masons who undertook to pierce the roof for cubic meter the rate of five shillings per cubic meter. As they were accustomed to making rock-cut wells and cisterns, and reported of the work they did on the roof of the tower. One day, Mr. Petrie now confidently hoped to get into the chamber in less than two weeks. But alas for the vanity of human expectations, especially in Egypt. Two days went by and no masons came. At last, on the fourth day, the masons came. At once men made their appearance, expecting to meet their master on the spot. The masons or mason, however, never came at all, and after hanging aimlessly about the place some twenty-four hours, the workmen then returned to their own homes, and four of his own men and boys had been sent down with sunstroke, and Mr. Petrie,

[illegible]

While the pyramid hunter, Mr. Petrie, was actively engaged in the exploration of a vast cemetery, hitherto unknown and untouched, which he discovered in the immediate neighborhood of the great pyramids of the Greek and Roman periods, he found the remains of the necropolis of the town built over the labyrinth. The graves rested on great depth below the surface—that is to say, it was not consist of successive strata of the great burial places of the Sakkarah Abydos, but of a single stratum of the surface of something like 100 acres. It is a superficial character of the interments, it is, however, easy to work, and Mr. Petrie has consequently been able to excavate the richest quarters in a single season. He has found a large number of human mummies and found an extraordinary number of interesting objects buried with the dead, as funerary vases in alabaster, terra cotta and glass, toilet articles, toys, coins (chiefly of Ptolemy), amulets, and other objects, a casket with panels of carved ivory, hundreds of fragmentary papyri, assisting mainly of lists and accounts; a great store of funerary wrappings of beautiful gold and silver and woven textiles, which have labels and formulae written

Coptic quarters of the great cemetery of Elcheim, and, most interesting of all, the splendid fragment of the second book of the "Hail," written on papyrus, in the handwriting of a Coptic monk, which, unfortunately, or, curiously, seems to have come into use as a cover for a papyrus document was found rolled under the head of a mummy which was buried simply in the sand without the protection of a tomb. Mr. Petrie has not yet been able to decipher the papyrus, apparently, from 35 to 4 feet in length, and 14 inches wide, and the fragments of the papyrus sheets is 11 inches, with twenty-two lines of horizontal writing between two wide margins at top and bottom. The date of the manuscript is about the middle of the fifth century. It will be sent by Professor Lloyd.

The mummies found in the cemetery are, usual, of all classes, some parts being powdered with poor incense, and others reserved for the tombs of the rich. These are the most part of a style elsewhere, being included in elaborately decorated cartonnages, and some of the papyrus surface with imitation jewelry, incense, and cut jaspers, incrustations, onyxes and precious stones. But by far the most valuable possessions which these Egyptians of Roman times carried with them, were their portraits, the portraits—portraits painted on panel, the subjects—being laid out with a wax medallion, in many instances, as fresh as the day when they left the couch of the artist.

Mr. Petrie has found no less than six mummies of women, youths and maidens, and children of the same

of these portraits have been claimed by Grebiant for the Boulak museum among the forty-eight which Mr. Per brings to England are some beautiful specimens. The best of these, together with a large number of the richest gilded mummies and many hundreds of interesting antiquities from the Hawara cemetery, which it is understood, be exhibited in London during the present season.

## A Wall for Deliverance From T

Social Bondage.  
—  
From the Hebrew Standard.

The most expensive evil which so-called "society" has latterly inflicted upon us is that of giving wedding presents. Life and death it has all reasons for its own, and bowing to the dead monarch, we are compelled to "give and woe."

As with every other useful and pretentious, "shoddy" has laid its vandals' touch upon it, and the hard earned dollars of many a bread winner, instead of purchasing proper presents for proper people at the proper time, or flowing into the legitimate channels of household necessities, is extravagantly expended upon trashy silver- or useless ornaments, and the bride and crying evil and yet no one has the courage to put his foot down and refuse to contribute to this social highwayman.

Our rabbis have kindly given us signs whereby to recognize approaching Mikvah animes, but with all deference to the prophetic discernment we can only say, "scentily hail the autumns of Mikvah animes!" In the Mikvah weddings will, we hope, their lives be more cold, cold the way the

come legend. "No presents received." Then we can have the inward assurance that we are invited for our personal worth and not for the value of our gifts; then the ghosts of departed cheaters will not appear at the wedding feast and haunt us with their accusations; then, when the bridegroom sweetly thanks us for our homemade gift, our conscience will not ask us whether we are giving us or not; then, when at the request of Mrs. Katzenstein we look at Rachel presents on the second floor, no far-away look will haunt our eyes, no weary smile freeze upon our lips, as our better half galls on our favorite coat, while we count seven other homemade sets of exactly the same pattern, evidently purchased of the same store, minus only the \$4.98 tax.

Hail to the happy day of deliverance.

his Egyptian social bondage,  
whether his name be Obermeyer or Gann  
meyer, Cohen or Isaacs, who will set it at  
noble example; families by the wholesales  
shall sing thy praises; heavy-hearted  
lashed-pursued husbands shall hear thee  
blissed, and all men shall be known  
through Israel's countless gen-  
erations." Selah.

Wedding presents are eminently ap-  
propriate when restricted to near relatives.  
In former days, when diamonds were  
worn by those only who could afford to so  
do, they came from mothers-in-law to their  
daughters were easily initiated into the  
useful mysteries of "Ancient and Honorable  
Table Order of the Darning Needle and  
Scrubby Brush"; when our wives have  
their energies towards making our homes  
centers of scandal and gossip; when our  
mothers ("God bless them") used to sear  
their prayers and go to "school" instead  
of attending kaffee klatches and bettina  
on social flushes;" then wedding pres-  
ents may be made useful if we restrict them  
to such articles only as were useful in  
serviceable and necessary. Spoons from  
one, tables, bureaus, pots and pans  
from another, were the "costly," man-

[illegible]

"What shall we send," asks Mrs. Silberberg of her husband, "and how much shall we spend?" Mr. Silberberg knows from his former experience that any suggestion of a gift will be met with a shrug of the shoulders. "What any offer he might make to 'them'—something down town," would be speedily rebuffed, for Mrs. S. does not believe in the meetzuya you get down town, so she anxiously sighs and says: "Anything new, anything that will make a difference in the pocket money for I can't afford it." Mrs. S. looks over her un-used wedding presents and sees if she can spare anything, but finds that they all too good, goes from shop to shop, bringing her husband and after a while they find a pair of shoes for \$1.50, a blouse and a lunch for herself and sister-in-law, buys a half a dozen cups and saucers for \$2.00 and a push box for \$7. for a wedding present; a cloak for the baby for \$12.00, a half dozen keys for Mr. Silberberg for \$1.50, and a pair of shoes for \$1.50. "You know we've got to be practical," she says, and I guess our experience is not far from that of the majority.

his will make as good a show as any of ours."

Why don't the people permit their eyes to be made a truthful "mirror" of the "error" by printing: "Your presence is cordially solicited," etc., etc.

**There Were No White Borneos.**  
Gentlemen's Magazine.

How are we to account for the popular prejudice against hair? It is connected with the hair of the negro, and the red-headed, or is it of earlier origin? Strong was the sentiment against it in the middle of the last century, and it still announces it as "a sure brand of infamy" that may very well be that the hatred with which William Rufus was regarded owed much of its intensity to the color of his hair, and the fact that he was a "white-headed" lawyer.

However, he never been endowed by nature with such a fastidious hue (which their fathers would not have been so ready to excuse) as to insist, for instance, on the propriety of "her fair hair as flowing love-locks over her shoulders." Queen Elizabeth's hair, says Baker, describes hers as "inculcating in pale youth the golden rule of the French proverb, 'fair,' 'fair.'"

Columbus, the poet, Camille, and Marshal Ney. One does not know of red-haired poets; but the reader will find that the French have a warm tinge on it, has not been uncommon among "the brotherhood of the sword" since the Slaves' war. Hair of this color were abundant in the first original coloring of his bust in Stratford-on-Avon church, and Milton's "braghtest locks" were black, and Byron's of a brown.

**What Drug Will Scour These English**

The Platform as Read by the Hon. Wm. McKim  
Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions  
on the Third Day of the Convention  
and Unanimously Adopted.

FOR PRESIDENT  
BENJAMIN HARRISON  
OF INDIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
LEVI P. MORTON

OF NEW YORK.

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THE PLATEFORM

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National convention, on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also the imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Cleveland.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of  
because we will be measured in the history both of Republics and  
name of that noble soldier and favorite child of the people, Philip B. Sheridan.  
In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotions to liberty and  
to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the  
fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great  
which has ended the domination of slavery throughout the two American continen  
that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peace  
rule for Ireland.

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution; to the  
the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the  
liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to  
security of all at all of our fellow citizens, whether poor, native or foreign born, who  
free ballot in public elections, and to have the ballot of every citizen counted by  
ular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to the  
can government, and demand equal legislation to secure the integrity and  
are the foundations of all public authority. We charge that the present administration  
severely and that they have endeavored to suppress the expression of the public  
of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are unequivocally in favor of the American system of protection, and  
destruction proposed by the President and his party. They were the

[illegible]

into such magnificent development. The restoration of uncared land grants to the public land office of the actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Johnson, was continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but that the Joint Committee on Republics and Democrats, about fifty millions of acres, have originally been set apart for the construction of a new Republic, and that the present administration of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grant, is a disgrace to the democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their lands, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with vexatious prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, so that the act may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government system, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form the new States, and to elect officers thereof, subject to the approval of Congress, and to the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territories there are to be secured. South Dakota should be right immediately admitted as a State in the Union under the constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily leave the people of the Republican Senate to twice naming bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a virtual violation of sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all parties. Pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Nebraska Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed immediately.

[illegible]

interest to "pet banks," and the same policy was followed by the present administration has been distinguished by efficiency and its cordiality. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties, the present administration has been distinguished by its efficiency and its cordiality. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties, the present administration has been distinguished by its efficiency and its cordiality. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties, the present administration has been distinguished by its efficiency and its cordiality.

**COMMERCIAL**

**Taxidermy**

Merchandise arrivals by rail  
pigs and 2 car loads hardware  
farm wagons 3 car loads wagon  
16 pigs cigars 50 boots and shoes  
21 clothing 233 pigs furniture  
1704 lbs starch 12 pigs wood  
bars 43 plates iron 24 pigs 1  
pigs rubber goods 9 pigs sadd  
5 bars 23 drugs 23 glass  
one 40 patent medicine. Pa  
PRODUCE RECEIPTS - Pa

hours in the flour mills. barley 70 cents, flour 87 1/2 cents, hides 20 cents, mutton 12 1/2 cents, pigs 20 cents, 252 lbs butter, 100 lbs tallow, 20 head cattle.

ELIGIBLE.—During the week ending 18th inst., the following were taken out, and the composite bar was arrived in under prior grant rate is reported to be 30 shillings per ton. The Starbuck, from Ship Win W. Starbuck, from S. ships Seaford and Columbus Francisco, are on the way or port, and under engagement. The Starbuck cleared the river for tonnage. The Ship James Dr down river to finish loading. The Starbuck is getting ready. The Starbuck's cargo is reported for orders. The Starbuck is getting at three flour and three grain registered tonnage. Tonnage registered 1,026 tons.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.—Estimated grain loading.

The following is a statement in  
 Shetres by English farmers, in the  
 United Kingdom, and quantity  
 the weeks ended as below:

	FARMS DELIVERED
July 16, 1888	29,475 qrs.
July 19, 1887	26,000 qrs.
July 8, 1887	25,800 qrs.
July 11, 1887	17,000 qrs.
	181,0078.

  

	QUANTITIES AFOOD
July 16, 1888	1,945
July 19, 1887	3,485
July 8, 1887	2,612
July 11, 1887	692

**July 18, 1958.**                      2,068  
**July 19, 1958.**                      2,068

WHEAT - Receipts past  
tons valley and 3163 tons East-  
tern last year (the receipts were  
all from Eastern Oregon. In-  
come for Tacoma. There is  
from the shipping interest  
ment is good for the future.  
Values have not appreciated  
tent has been refusing to pay  
the rate. Valley quoted at \$224  
Eastern Oregon \$1 15¢ @ 17%  
business was done in carquo  
of 61 to 6d per quinquen  
and unsettled weather con-  
lated buying and a few  
monitors west coast. Eastern  
people to sympathize with fo  
would be expected, both C  
Yack being lower than a  
cepts of the principal receive  
been large thus far in the val  
ments are dropping off as  
they are. Their export mov  
into the close advance in  
the demand and market de-  
tion dealings were more active  
month and prices moved

During the week, the vis-  
cessed 614,000 bushels. An-  
ferring to the subject, vir-  
"The visible supply for July  
at 23,418,000 bushels." There-  
is that the visible supply  
States and Canada on the  
18,500,000 bushels less than it  
and the smallest total at the  
for four years. It is also not  
of the United States this year  
be about 50,000,000 bushels  
year. This, with our esti-  
50,000,000 bushels in Europe,  
a considerable shortage in In-  
to have some effect on the  
The only reason why price  
sponded is owing to the fact  
for the present are abund-  
of course, more or less dis-  
curncy of the reported

a few weeks harvest opera  
progress in the Atlantic sta-  
tion where more definite returns

MILLSTUFFS—Market  
about the same. D.  
Brand No. 1 flaxseed,  
\$48.00 and chopped barley  
OATS—Plenty offering at  
Quote \$26.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Orange  
ing the week. Lemons are  
quoted. Apples  
lower, Oregon \$1.15; do  
Peaches are quoted \$1 per  
worth 1½¢ per pound.  
No Oregon are coming in;  
but for Barbets.

WHEAT—MILWAUKEE—No chan-  
ge. CALIFORNIA—No change  
44c. CALIFORNIA—No change  
POTATOES—Plenty to be  
show a decline. Quote 75c.

ONIONS.—No Oregon hir-  
ed. California are selling at  
PEAS—ONIONS—Eastern re-  
supply and the demand here  
are higher. Western  
on bacon 11. Eastern ham  
9½c, breakfast bacon 12½  
and very firm and prices w-

[illegible]







